the Focus of the incident Rays, the point *q* ſhall be the Focus of the reflected ones.

Fig. 6. *Caſ.* 3. Let A C B be the refracting Surface of any Sphere whoſe Center is E. In any Radius thereof E C produced both ways take E T and C *t* ſeverally in ſuch Proportion to that Radius as the leſſer of the Sines of Incidence and Refraction hath to the difference of thoſe Sines. And then if in the ſame Line you find any two Points Q and *q*, ſo that T Q be to E T as E *t* to *t q*, taking *t q* the contrary way from *t* which T Q lieth from T, and if the Point Q be the Focus of any incident Rays, the Point *q* ſhall be the Focus of the refracted ones.

And by the ſame means the Focus of the Rays after two or more Reflexions or Refractions may be found.

Fig. 7. *Caſ.* 4. Let A C B D be any refracting Lens, ſpherically Convex or Concave or Plane on either ſide, and let C D be its Axis (that is the Line which cuts both its Surfaces perpendicularly, and paſſes through the Centers of the Spheres,) and in this Axis let F and *f* be the Foci of the refracted Rays found as above, when the incident Rays on both ſides the Lens are Parallel to the ſame Axis; and upon the Diameter F *f* biſected in E, deſcribe a Circle. Suppoſe now that any Point Q be the Focus of any incident Rays. Draw Q E cutting the ſaid Circle in T and *t*, and therein take *t q* in ſuch Proportion to *t* E as *t* E or T E hath to T Q. Let *t q* lye the contrary way from *t* which T Q doth from T, and *q* ſhall be the Focus of the refracted Rays without any ſenſible Error, provided the Point Q be not ſo remote from the Axis, nor the Lens ſo broad as to make any of the Rays fall too obliquely on the refracting Surfaces.

And by the like Operations may the reflecting or refracting Surfaces be found when the two Foci are given, and